

DODGE CITY TIMES.

E. L. MENDENHALL.

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POSTAL LAWS.
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Wars and revolutions seem to be the order of the day.

Germany will take part in the World's Fair to the amount of \$200,000.

A company has been formed as the result of the Melbourne rain experiments to sell rain. The rain trust will come later.

It is said that Wilson county will ship in 20,000 bushels of corn this month, and pay 35 to 40 cents a bushel for it.

The Russell divorce case in England promises to bring to light some facts as to how a portion, at least, of the royalty of England live in private.

General Ben Butler is reported as being ill and under the care of physicians. This seems to be rather a fatal year among the great men of America.

Kansas City is now trying to figure in the fight for the national democratic convention. It is estimated that it will be worth a half million dollars a day to the place securing it.

It has now been discovered that the abductress of Beal's child was a former resident of Kansas and that her parents now reside in this state. It's a cold day when Kansas fails to cut a figure in big affairs like this.

Kansas City is wild with excitement over the kidnapping of Banker Beal's little child. The payment of the \$5,000 ransom by the father has tended to bring the affair more prominently before the public.

Dr. Taylor says that James G. Blaine is as well as the average man at 61 years of age, this being Mr. Blaine's age. The Doctor even goes farther, and says Blaine will even be stronger six months hence. This latter assertion may mean stronger in health or stronger as a candidate for president. Taylor should be a little more explicit in his statements.

The next important political event will be the election of speaker of the incoming house of representatives. Mills should have been chosen without serious opposition, and would unquestionably have been but for his ostentatious unpopularity. By the blundering of himself and friends he has succeeded in antagonizing the friends of silver by unnecessarily and in an exceedingly impolitic manner belittling the latter, and the result is a counter rallying around the Crisp standard and his probable election. Mr. Mills' campaign has been one of self-sufficiency not at all in accord with the American idea, whether in politics, business or society.

Springfield Democrat.

As a remedy for diphtheria the Scientific American recommends onions as almost a sure specific. The manner of treatment is to place the raw onions in a cloth, of the proper size and shape for a bandage, and heat into a pulp, the cloth containing onions, juice and all, being then bound about the throat and well up over the ears. Renewals may be made as often as the mass becomes dry. In the cases noticed the result was almost magical; deadly pain yielding in a short time to sleep and comfort. In cases of croupy colds syrup made by stewing onions in sugar and a little butter is one of the most effective and prompt remedies and preventives that have been tried.

The Holton Signal propounds this knock-out: "What is there in Kansas for Democrats to organize and work for?" Now and then a chance for a local office. Only this and nothing more.—Wichita Eagle.

It is true that the democratic party in Kansas has dwindled down to almost nothing. But, notwithstanding all this, they just as surely hold the balance of power in this state with their present vote as did the three members of the Illinois legislature who dictated Palmer's election. The only question now for them to decide is whether they will give the state over to Ben Harrison and thus probably elect him, or will they give it to the People's party nominee for president and, by so doing, relieve their old enemy, the republican party, of ten electoral votes. This is the question that is now confronting the democratic party of Kansas. The returns from the late election plainly show that with three straight tickets in the field, the People's party will have a good plurality. We don't think the republicans can count on the democrats helping them to a presidential contest, although they saw fit to do so in an off year.

The following taken from the Kansas City Star ought to set the average mind to thinking as to the outcome of the great railroad question. In a few years more it will simply be a question of whether the people are to own the railroads or the railroads own the people.

There are 169,627 miles of railway in this country, owned by 1,713 corporations, and having a gross income of \$1,051,877,622. Seventy-four corporations collect 80 per cent. of this enormous sum. During the past year eighty-four companies, owning 8,105 miles of road, have lost their identity through consolidation with other corporations. Unless there is a change in the present tendency, it is only a question of time when a score or less of corporations will own the entire railroad system of the country. Then will these few companies unite and work in unison for their own profit and to the benefit of the country, or will they continue to fight for business as the mule does, losing revenue and keeping the trade of the country in a state of uncertainty by their constant changes in rates?

An old friend in a new dress, and an article that has come to be one of the indispensables of an editor's desk, comes to hand in the Columbia Daily Calendar for 1892. The Calendar is in the form of a pad containing 367 leaves; one for each day of the year, to be removed daily, and one for the entire year. The day of the week, of the month, and of the year are given, and each leaf bears a short paragraph pertaining to cycling or some kindred subject. At the bottom of each leaf is a blank for memoranda, each leaf being accessible at any time. The stand is an entirely new departure, being made of sheet metal finished in ivory black, and is very compact. At the close of the year the stand will be available for another pad. This is the seventh issue of this now well-known Calendar, yet all the matter is fresh and new, having been carefully collated from leading publications and prominent writers, most of it being specially written for this purpose. It comprises notable events in cycling, opinions of physicians and clergymen, hints about road making, and numerous other topics.

Consul General Crawford, at St. Petersburg, has transmitted to the department of state an important report upon the details and workings upon a system now in practice in Russia (resembling certain plans incorporated in the platform of the farmers' Alliance in this country) of making advances on the farmers' grain stored in warehouses or delivered to officials of the railways of the country. The salient points of the system briefly stated are as follows: Advances on grain may be made by any railway company on account of the imperial bank of Russia authorized by the minister of finance. They must not exceed 60 per cent. of the value of the grain at the nearest market place, except in the cases of loans for six weeks or less, when an 80 per cent. advance may be obtained. The usual interest is 6 per cent. payable in advance, with further small charges on account of a sinking fund and commissions to railroads. The loans range from six months to one year, and if not repaid at their expiration the grain is sold by the railroad company at auction. The grain may also be sold in danger of deterioration. This scheme went into effect on June 14, 1888, and at the present day is generally adopted throughout the country, and the business carried on under it on a very large scale. I have also to add the scheme gives great satisfaction to farmers, very many of whom declare it has been an essential feature of successful farming in Russia.

LABORERS AND FARMERS.

H. E. Taubeneck, a member of the Illinois Legislature and Chairman of the committee appointed to select a place for holding a National Convention of labor unions and farmers' organizations, and W. S. Morgan, Secretary of the Reform Press Association, met with a committee of citizens at the Mercantile Club parlors yesterday to discuss questions pertaining to the selection of a place for holding the Convention. This committee of citizens included Mayor Noonan, Goodman King, S. M. Kennard, C. E. Barney, J. H. Terry, C. N. Osgood, D. R. Haynes and others.

The date for calling this Convention was fixed for February 22, and it will probably last four days. There will be delegates from the Farmers' Alliance, Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, National Alliance, Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, Patrons of Industry, Trade's Federation, Knights of Labor and the Reform Press Association. The People's party will also be represented by its Executive Committee, but it is not expected that it will send any delegates to take part in the proceedings. The Convention will take up a number of matters left unsettled at the Convention at Ocala, Fla., and will endeavor to arrange a federation to insure harmony during the national campaign. Mr. Taubeneck claims that there will be over 1,000 delegates at this Convention, exclusive of the visitors which ordinarily gather at such meetings.

Six cities were named for holding this Convention, namely, Louisville, Springfield, Ill., Indianapolis, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis. The selection of St. Louis was determined upon. After discussing the matter at some length S. M. Kennard offered the members of the committee free use of the Exposition Building, and the offer was accepted.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Ex-Gov. Waller, of Connecticut, can dash off letters at fifty words to the minute and at the same time keep up a running conversation with anybody he wishes to talk to. His law practice is something enormous since he retired from London as consul.

—Tennyson has taken a violent fancy to Ada Rehan, while she speaks with enthusiasm of the charm of the poet laureate's personality, of his health and of the enjoyment of life which he displays, though eighty-two years of age, some months older than old one.

—The highest building in the world has just been completed on the Signal peak of Monte Rosa. An Alpine club of Queen Margaret of Italy contributed the money for this, which boasts of an altitude of nearly fifteen thousand feet. It is supplied with a copper roof to protect it from lightning.

—Walter H. Evans, a young Indiana botanist, who spent the summer exploring the southwestern states in search of exotic plants for the department, says that he did not see a single rattlesnake or tarantula in that region, which is supposed to be their home. But he had a rather thorny time of it gathering the cacti.

—William MacGregor, governor of British New Guinea, recently ascended Mount Yule on Koro, as he prefers to call it. The Koro range is volcanic and isolated from the main chain of which Mount Owen Stanley is the culminating point. The Koro range under eleven thousand feet high and is wooded to the very summit.

—William K. Wilde, the English journalist, who has just been married to Mrs. Frank Leslie, is over six feet tall and well proportioned, and about thirty-nine years old. He has been a newspaper man for about twenty years, and has also studied law and medicine. Although a brother of Oscar Wilde, he is not a disciple of aesthetic nonsense.

—Mr. Stiggins and Mr. Chadland are supposed to be two of Dickens' best-known characters. The other day a London vestryman got up at a meeting and complained that he had been called upon to bury a pauper, who was a Chadland, and that he had found "maw-worm" in his dictionary, but couldn't find a suggestion even of what a "Chadland" or a "Pangloss" was!

—A statistician in Paris had the patience to count the number of words employed by the most celebrated writers. The works of Corneille do not contain more than 7,000 different words, and those of Moliere 8,000. Shakespeare, the most fertile and varied of English authors, wrote all his tragedies with 15,000 words. Voltaire and Goethe employ 20,000. "Paradise Lost" only contains 8,000, and the Old Testament says all that it has to say with 5,645 words.

—Massachusetts has more free circulating and reference libraries than any other state. It leads the list with 170 free libraries and 11 reference libraries. Illinois has 34 free circulating libraries, New Hampshire 37 of both, New York 38, Rhode Island 23, and Michigan 21.

Neither Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, nor Kentucky has a free circulating library, although each has one or more free reference libraries.

HUMOROUS.

—Bulfinch: "I tell you what it is, that Miss Snailix is simply out of sight." Wooden: "Yes, I've noticed it every time I've called."—Boston Courier.

—Fond Father: "Children, if the clock struck fourteen, what would you do?" Legless Louise: "Two dollars, please." Clever Charlie: "Time to get the clock fixed."

—That was All.—Mrs. Cusmo: "Listen! What is that deafened sound I hear?" Cusmo: "A deafened sound, Oh, that is somebody murdering a song."—Drake's Magazine.

—The Missionary Spirit.—Mrs. Watts: "I suppose it is owing to the lack of time that you never wash your face?" Humbug Higgins: "Yes, I'm too busy scouring the country."—Indianapolis Journal.

—He (joyfully): "And you will be mine?" She (aggressively): "No, I won't." He (surprised): "Why, you just said you would marry me?" She (dogmatically): "That's different."—Detroit Free Press.

—His Error.—Puppette: "Why, here is your sister, Willie. You said she wasn't at home." Willie De Peyer: "I made a mistake. I thought she was trying to collect a bill for a dry-goods house."—Cleveland Review.

—A Streak of Good Fortune.—Bunker: "Bloomer is looking pretty well lately. His wife had any luck?" Hilly: "Why, haven't you heard? He married a Harlem widow, and her former husband's clothes just fit him!"

—A side-show orator at a circus, after a long and descriptive of what was to be done inside, wound up by saying: "Step in, gentlemen, step in. Take my word for it, you will be highly delighted when you come out."

—"I often wonder," he said, as they stood in the yellowness of a moonlight night, "what will last longer, the moon or the man?" And not a vestige of sarcastic intent lurked in his mind as he answered: "So do I, George. I should so love to hear them."—Washington Star.

—The New Entry Clerk.—"James, I don't see you waiting at table any more." "No, sir. I've been promoted. I'm entry clerk now." "You entry clerk. I didn't know you were a book-keeper." "Oh, I ain't. I just keep my eye on the umbrella, hat, and things as the book-keepers leave in the entry."—Kate Field's Washington.

—The boy's fishing pole was fastened under the root of a tree on the river bank the other day, and he was sitting in the sun playing with a dog. "Fish!" inquired a man passing along the road. "Yep," answered the boy, as briefly. "Nice dog you've got there. What's his name?" "Fish." "That's a queer name for a dog. What do you call him?" "The man who won't bite." Then the man proceeded on his way.

TURNING THE TABLES.
How a Texas and Liver Outwitted His Best Girl's Father.
Mr. Hummer had appeared to be nervous for some time. Ever and anon he would lower his paper and look over his spectacles at the clock, and his face would take on a more cruel and determined expression.

Neither the husband nor the wife broke the silence, until the old-fashioned clock on the mantel-piece had a mysterious lurid, convulsion, and chimed out the hour of eleven. Then, with a sudden gesture, Mr. Hummer threw down his paper, and turned to his wife, with suppressed fierceness in his manner, and asked:

"Is that young Heumann in the parlor yet?"

Mr. Hummer could only nod in reply, while her face assumed an even more anxious expression.

A moment Mr. Hummer hesitated, and then, rising with but poorly concealed anger, he drew upon his good right foot the heavy boot which had covered it during the day, and, while dear, timid little Mrs. Hummer cooed her face in her handkerchief, tipped softly out into the front hall, and as silently closed the door.

All was still. The silence seemed almost painful to the tender-hearted little mother waiting in the living room, and she longed to warn her daughter's lover of his peril.

Minutes passed, which seemed as hours, but there came to her ears no sounds of violent altercation. The suspense was terrible.

Suddenly the door opened softly, and old Mr. Hummer tiptoed in again, like the "Son John" of history, with one boot off and one boot on, and stood before her.

For full a minute he stood gazing solemnly at his wife, with a puzzled expression upon his face, while faintly and indistinctly from the parlor came the soft sounds of sweet converse still unbroken.

"Well?" interrogated Mrs. Hummer at length.

"Well," answered the old man, "what do you think of that impudent young snapper snapper has got, but a short-nosed, lop-earred, cross-eyed, bow-legged, white bull pup layin' on the mat in front of the parlor door, that won't let a fond parent come within ten feet of him."—C. N. Hood, in Drake's Magazine.

AMERICAN FABLES.

Good Stories with Morals That Can Be Understood by Every Body.

THE OX AND THE ASS.
An Ox and an Ass went together in the same field, and many of the animals went there to feed about the weather. When the Ox was asked whether the winter was to be open or vigorous he invariably replied:

"I can not say for certain just now—Please call again."

The Ass, on the contrary, was prompt to reply:

"This is going to be a very, very open winter, and buds will start in February."

"This is going to be the coldest winter we have had for twenty years, and we shall get no Spring before June."

When Winter was over it was always found that the Ass had missed it, while the Ox had gained further Reputation for wisdom by refusing to express an opinion. It thus came about that the Ass was spoken of in Ridicule and Contempt.

MORAL: This also includes Wiggins and the Kentucky Goose-Boat.

THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.
A Hare which had been seized by a wolf uttered loud Lamentations and Besought him to spare his life.

"Give me one good reason," replied the Wolf.

"Because we are both Hunted by Man. Even now I may be Pursued by some Boy Seeking my life."

"Ah! then, it will be a Favor to put you where he can't find you," said the Wolf, as he bit her in two and Bolted the places.

MORAL: When you are the Wolf it is safe to Argue. When you are the Hare, it is wiser to run for it.

AN UNGRATEFUL PUBLIC.
An American City Treasurer having been absent from home for Three Whole Days, the Common Council ordered an investigation of his accounts. It was soon discovered that he was a defaulter and had absconded to Canada. He was Located and interviewed by a committee, whom he Received with great Dignity and Courtesy.

"Gentlemen, this speaks ill for your Manners," he said, as they Referred to the Little Shortage of \$100,000. "Did you come here to have your Gratitude put to the test?"

"No," replied the Treasurer, "I came here to have your Gratitude put to the test. I have not a cent of your money, and I am not going to pay it back."

MORAL: Agriculture must be Encouraged at any cost.—Detroit Free Press.

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How He Lost Time.
Pedestrian—B-b-b, can you tell me how I-f-f-f it is to the po-po-post office?

Newsbay—What d'ye say, mister?

Pedestrian—I-I-Ireckon you-you-heard me. How I-f-f-f it is to the po-po-post office?

Newsbay—Only half a block, mister. If you hadn't a stopped to ask me you'd a been there a'ready.—Life.

MISCELLANEOUS.
—A Catfish (O.) cat tried to kill a three-foot blacksnake. She didn't succeed, but was choked to death in his attempt.

SHERRIFF'S SALE.

First Publication November 25, 1891.
By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of Ford County, Kansas, at the City of Dodge City, to wit: The said Court, do hereby order and decree that the following described premises, to-wit: The east half of the south-east quarter of section 20, township 20 N., range 10 E., and the west half of the south-east quarter of section 21, township 20 N., range 10 E., and the west half of the south-east quarter of section 22, township 20 N., range 10 E., and the west half of the south-east quarter of section 23, township 20 N., range 10 E., and the west half of the south-east quarter of section 24, township 20 N., range 10 E., and the west half of the south-east quarter of section 25, township 20 N., range 10 E., and the west half of the south-east quarter of section 26, township 20 N., range 10 E., and the west half of the south-east quarter of section 27, township 20 N., range 10 E., and the west half of the south-east quarter of section 28, township 20 N., range 10 E., 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south-east quarter of section 108, township 20 N., range 10 E., and the west half of the south-east quarter of section 109, township 20 N., range 10 E., and the west half of the south-east quarter of section 110, township 20 N., range 10 E., and the west half of the south-east quarter of section 111, township 20 N., range 10 E., and the west half of the south-east quarter of section 112, township 20 N., range 10 E., and the west half of the south-east quarter of section 113, township 20 N., range 10 E., and the west half of the south-east quarter of section 114, township 20 N., range 10 E., and the west half of the south-east quarter of section 115, township 20 N., range 10 E., and the west half of the south-east quarter of section 116, township 20 N., range 10 E., and the west half of the south-east quarter of section 117, township 20 N., range 10 E., and the west half of the south-east quarter of section 118, township 20 N., range 10 E., and the west half of the south-east quarter of section 119, township 20 N., range 10 E., and the west half of the south-east quarter of section 120, township 20 N., range 10 E., and the west half of the south-east quarter of section 121, township 20 N., range 10 E., and the west half of the south-east quarter of section 122, township 20 N., range 10 E., and the west half of the south-east quarter of section 123, township 20 N., range 10 E., and the west half of the south-east quarter of section 124, township 20 N., range 10 E., and the west half of the south-east quarter of section